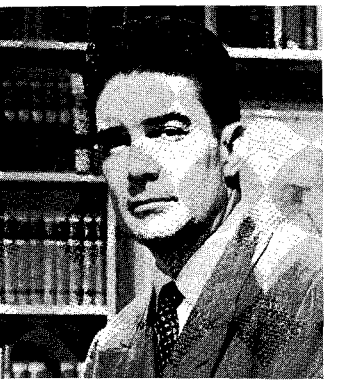
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 28 (Broadcast 464) July 13, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE DECLARATION AND THE AMENDMENTS

The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson; revised by a committee composed of such men as Benjamin Franklin and John Adams; adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776, by representatives of 13 British colonies in America. It did more than give reasons for separating from the mother country. It expressed the quintessence of Americanism, the doctrine of natural rights: *human rights, derived from God and not from governments, are unalienable — cannot legally be taken away by earthly power, for any reason.*

Text Of The Declaration

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.[1]

Amendments

The Declaration of 1776 *proclaimed* that the blessings of liberty came from man's Creator. The Constitution of 1787 was ordained and established to *secure* those blessings. Nonetheless, Patrick Henry and many other leading patriots of the day considered the Constitution a document of tyranny. They thought it gave (or by silence allowed) too much power to the federal government. They demanded further limitations, warning against a central government with enough power to enslave the people (under pretense of promoting their welfare). The Constitutional Convention which produced the Constitution had lasted from May to September, 1787. Making revisions before submitting the Constitution for ratification seemed impractical. So, the Founding Fathers made an informal bargain: if those who wanted additional limitations on the power of the federal government would support ratification of the Constitution as written, the others would support limiting amendments (as soon as the Constitution was ratified and the new federal government formed). Consequently, the First Congress proposed twelve amendments. The states rejected two, adopted ten.

These first ten constitutional amendments (though called a Bill of Rights) are actually a bill of limitations. They confer no rights on anyone. They prohibit *government* from infringing on certain rights which men derive from God. The grant of power in our Constitution *begins* with a statement that the federal government has no powers except those granted in the Constitution. The Bill of Rights *ends* with the Tenth Amendment which elaborates and re-emphasizes the same idea. Limiting the powers of the central government to those constitutionally specified is *the* unique feature of our governmental system. Other people are governed by elected officials, and have constitutions and bills of rights; but only Americans have (or ever have had) a Constitution which is a binding contract *upon government* — which government cannot legally alter or reinterpret, even under the guise of doing something desired by all. Only Americans have (or ever have had) a Bill of Rights which asks government for nothing, but plainly tells government what it cannot do.

Since our Constitution was adopted in 1789, it has been amended 24 times. The first ten amendments and 5 others make sensible changes; two cancel each other; seven damage our constitutional system.

The Eleventh Amendment further limits the power of federal courts. The Twelfth Amendment makes technical changes in the Electoral College system. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery. The Twentieth Amendment makes changes in the inaugural-and-termination dates of the Presi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dent and of Members of Congress. The Twenty-first Amendment repeals the Eighteenth Amendment. The Twenty-second Amendment limits the Presidency for one person to two elected terms. Amendments 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, and 24 should never have been adopted.

The Fourteenth Amendment (basis for most Supreme Court decisions which corrupt the meaning of American constitutional government) was a product of Reconstruction-Era hate and bitterness, and never constitutionally ratified.[2] The Fifteenth Amendment, intended to prohibit federal and state governments from denying the vote to *qualified* negroes, distorts a fundamental concept of our original constitutional system — namely, that the power to establish voter qualifications, being essential to sovereignty, should remain in the states, beyond the reach of federal authority. The Fifteenth Amendment gives the federal government pretext for meddling in election matters not included in the scope of the Amendment. Literacy tests and other voter-qualification requirements in the states are comparable to tests for drivers' licenses. They discriminate, not because of race, but because of obvious deficiency in qualification.

The Nineteenth Amendment (guaranteeing the ballot to women) and the Twenty-fourth Amendment (outlawing tax-qualifications in elections of federal officials) also give the federal government pretext for meddling in election matters. A voter-registration fee, or poll tax, is sound in principle: it limits the vote to persons with enough interest and resourcefulness to pay the fee, and places the cost of elections on those who participate. Decisions about enfranchising women and about poll taxes should be made (indeed, were being made) at the state level.

Our Constitution gave Congress power to levy direct taxes, but, in three places, required apportionment (according to population) of any direct tax — thus making a federal income tax impossible (as the Supreme Court ruled in 1895). The Sixteenth Amendment removed the limitation, gave Congress unlimited taxing power, changed the essential nature of the American government.

Our Constitution established the Senate as a legislative body to represent *state governments*. U. S. Senators were chosen by state legislatures. This preserved the idea and actuality of a federation of sovereign states. U. S. Representatives, elected directly by the people, were answerable not to *state governments* but to *voters* in their districts. Thus, the limited power of the federal government was further limited by division of legislative power between two rival Houses of Congress, each answerable to a different electorate — to a different set of interests. The Seventeenth Amendment, providing for direct election of U. S. Senators, weakened this marvelous check-and-balance of federal power.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments, adopted in 1913, were giant steps toward converting the American Republic into a democracy — which the Founding Fathers had tried to protect us against, knowing that a democracy will destroy liberty when "have-nots" discover they can raid the public treasury, by electing political scoundrels who promise "free" benefits from government. Within five years after the two "democracy" amendments were adopted, we were in a foreign war to make the world safe for democracy. We have been in depression, or war, or on the verge of war ever since.

The Twenty-third Amendment granted the vote, in presidential elections, to residents of the District of Columbia. The Founding Fathers had two valid reasons for excluding residents of the federal district from participation in presidential elections: (1) The President was to be chosen by an electoral college composed of representatives from the *states,* and the District is not a state; (2) an incumbent President can use the federal payroll to influence presidential elections in the federal district.

THE TEXTS

(The first ten amendments were all proposed by Congress on September 25, 1789, and were ratified on December 15, 1791.)

AMENDMENT 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMENDMENT 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT 3

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT 11

(Proposed March 4, 1794; ratified February 7, 1795)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT 12

(Proposed December 9, 1803; ratified July 27, 1804; supplemented by Amendment 20)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;— The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for a President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. — The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

AMENDMENT 13

(Proposed January 31, 1865; ratified December 6, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 14

(Proposed June 13, 1866)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State where-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT 15

(Proposed February 26, 1869; ratified February 17, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 16

(Proposed July 12, 1909; ratified February 3, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT 17

(Proposed May 13, 1912; ratified April 8, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided,* That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature my direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT 18

(Proposed December 18, 1917; ratified January 16, 1919)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT 19

(Proposed June 4, 1919; ratified August 18, 1920)

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 20

(Proposed March 2, 1932; ratified January 23, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the twentieth day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the third day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors shall begin then.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act ac-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the fifteenth day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

AMENDMENT 21

(Proposed February 20, 1933; ratified December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT 22

(Proposed March 24, 1947; ratified February 27, 1951)

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT 23

(Proposed June 21, 1960; ratified March 29, 1961)

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 24

(Proposed August 27, 1962; ratified January 23, 1964)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reasons of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

FOOTNOTES

(1) These are the men who, representing the thirteen American colonies, signed the Declaration of Independence, adopted at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776:

John Hancock (presiding officer); Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton — from New Hampshire; Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry — from Massachusetts Bay; Step. Hopkins, William Ellery — from Rhode Island; Roger Sherman, Sam'el Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott — from Connecticut; Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris — from New York; Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra Clark — from New Jersey; Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross — from Pennsylvania; Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean — from Delaware; Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll — from Maryland; George Withe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton — from Virginia; Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn — from North Carolina; Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, Junr., Thomas Lynch, Junr., Arthur Middleton — from South Carolina; Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton — from Georgia.

(2) For a detailed discussion of Amendment 14, see this *Report*, "The Fourteenth Amendment," January 7, 1963.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

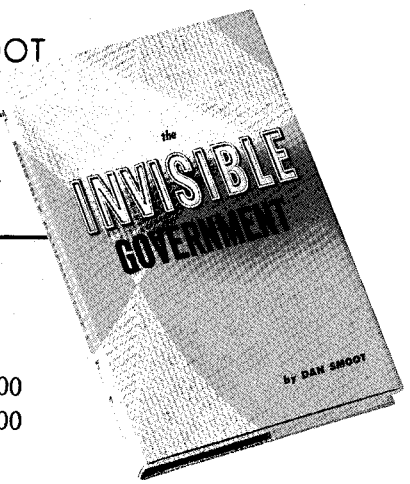
Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

by DAN SMOOT

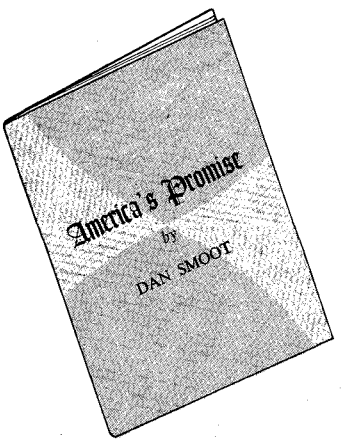
Revealing the plans for a Socialist America in a Socialist World!



Price: Clothbound $5.00
Paperbound $3.00

America's Promise

by DAN SMOOT



50c

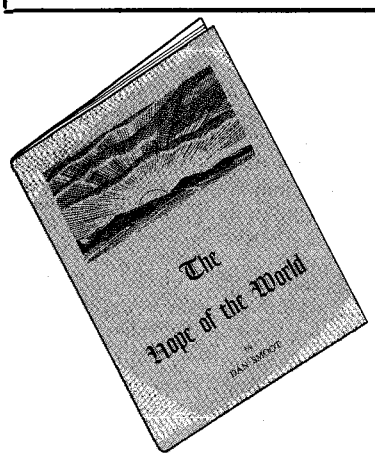
a copy

AMERICA'S PROMISE is an 18 page, paperbound handbook, setting out the basic fundamentals of Constitutional Americanism.

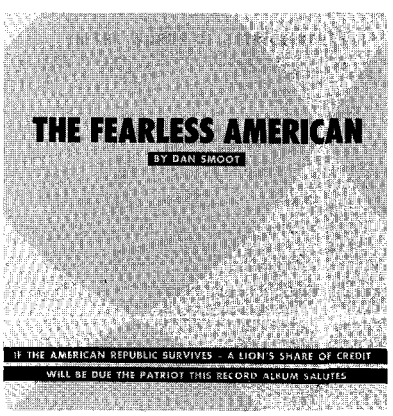
The Hope Of The World

by DAN SMOOT

Described as "the greatest tribute to Christianity ever written by a layman."



2.00 a copy


THE FEARLESS AMERICAN
BY DAN SMOOT
IF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC SURVIVES - A LION'S SHARE OF CREDIT
WILL BE DUE THE PATRIOT THIS RECORD ALBUM SALUTES

THE FEARLESS AMERICAN — a speech by Dan Smoot, recorded at time of delivery, produced as a 1-disc album, long-playing (33-1/3), unbreakable, by Key Records — described as a "hard-hitting, sometimes hilarious, album, which tells a star-spangled story."

$3.98

Name
Street
City, State

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
P. O. Box 9538
DALLAS, TEXAS 75214

_____THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT (paperback) — $3.00
_____THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT (clothback) — $5.00
_____THE HOPE OF THE WORLD (clothback) — $2.00
_____AMERICA'S PROMISE (paperback) — $ .50
_____THE FEARLESS AMERICAN (record) - $3.98

Texans add 2% State Sales Tax

_____Check enclosed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED